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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether it is taken in his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

ANOTHER VETO.

THE SOMERSET RELIEF BILL.

Message of Gov. Hartranft Returning It Without His Approval.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 20, 1873.

The following is a veto message sent to the Senate yesterday:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
HARRISBURG, March 20, 1873.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—I hereby return without my approval Senate bill No. 312, entitled "an act for the relief of certain citizens of Somerset, Somerset county, and which act is as follows:

"WHEREAS, By a conflagration of unequaled magnitude the town of Somerset, Somerset county, has been almost entirely destroyed and hundreds of her citizens made homeless and left in a destitute condition; and whereas, charity and benevolence are as much the duties of States as of individuals; therefore,

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the benefit of the sufferers from the destructive fire of the 9th of May, 1872, in Somerset, Somerset county; the said sum to be received and distributed among the said sufferers by the authorities and under the direction of the following named individuals, as a committee hereby appointed for the purpose: Wm. H. Sanner, A. H. Coffroth, Wm. H. Picking, Wm. H. Koontz and W. J. Baer.

"SEC. 2. That the State Treasurer is hereby directed to pay the aforesaid committee, or to one of its number, designated by the same, for the purposes aforesaid, the sum of $75,000 out of any money in the Treasury; *provided*, That the committee named in this act shall give in the office of the Auditor General, and in the office of the Register and Recorder of Somerset county, an itemized statement, containing the names and the amount paid to each person within thirty days after such payment."

As the precedent established by this bill is of the highest importance to the people of this Commonwealth, and one, if it becomes a law, that might hereafter affect the public treasury to an extent that would soon, if followed up, deplete the same, I have thought it proper to set forth the bill in connection with my reasons for not approving of the same.

The borough of Somerset, containing a population of about three thousand inhabitants, suffered from a very disastrous fire in the month of May last, and many of the citizens were made homeless and left in a destitute condition. The amount of their insurance, or the extent of their loss, I have no personal knowledge of. Doubtless the loss was very great, and was commended them to the sympathy, and justly so, of the citizens of this Commonwealth. And, I need hardly add, I participate in that sympathy, and would rejoice to exercise, so far as I properly can, any power committed to my keeping for their relief. The power invoked in behalf of this bill is one to be duly to exercise, not in accordance with my personal feelings or sympathy, but in subordination to the rights of the people, whose property it is and for whose common welfare alone should it be exercised. This bill appropriates the sum of $75,000 from the treasury of the Commonwealth to the sufferers from the fire referred to. Its distribution is not confined to the destitute and needy, but it is authorized to be paid to any who may have suffered, the rich as well as the poor.

The case to be found upon the statute books, so far as I am able to discover, quite two precedents, and to which I am referred in support and justification of this bill. One approved April, 14, 1845, for the relief of the citizens of Pittsburgh, and the other, approved February 8, 1871, appropriating $20,000 to the destitute and needy sufferers by fire in Clintown, Juniata county. For the relief of Pittsburgh the sum of $5,000 was appropriated, to be distributed among the destitute by the authority and under the direction of the Mayor and the Select and Common Councils of the said city. It was the most extensive conflagration that ever occurred within this Commonwealth. It brought thousands of men, women and children to destitution where they had neither bread, raiment, or shelter. Their necessities required immediate relief. I might truly say, in view of the sufferers of Pittsburgh, the appeal came from starving, shivering men, women and children. Active as is human sympathy, it was felt in might fail to respond as promptly and fully as the immediate necessities of his people required, and the Commonwealth, mindful of their suffering, recognized the Divine commendation, "I was hungered and ye gave me meat, naked and ye clothed me." To have done less would perhaps have been to prefer her own children to strangers. The relief to Pittsburgh was not compensation for loss. It was relief, immediate relief from actual want to thousands of homeless, starving men, women and children, and when the immediate necessity caused the relief ceased. By an act, approved April 25th, 1846, the appropriation was reported and but $20,000 of the $50,000 was paid to the destitute of Pittsburgh.

I do not recognize the appropriation to the needy of Pittsburgh, and the subsequent action of the Legislature in repealing the same and withholding the moneys not drawn for their immediate relief, as any precedent for the power attempted to be exercised in the bill herewith returned, but may be cited as a fire, to donate a people $75,000, and shall dismiss it as such in the further consideration of this bill.

The danger of precedents, and the care that should be observed to avoid establishing bad ones, is illustrated by the one approved March 30, 1871. A number of citizens are described in the act as having made loans to the Commonwealth, for which the sum of $20,000 was taken from the treasury of the Commonwealth and given to the "destitute and needy" of Mifflintown, and the $75,000 appropriated to be taken and given, not to the "poor and needy," but to the suffering of Somerset, "without preference before to observe, it is a maxim that "bad precedents make bad laws," and that when good they are safe to be considered for the good of the public in the enactment of laws.

That no other appropriation except the one cited is to be found upon the statute books of this Commonwealth, and the one to Pittsburgh, not recognized for the reasons given, as a precedent for this bill, is very conclusive evidence of the will of her people in relation thereto; and that the one cited is not in accordance with their judgment.

There is, though, a higher test to which this bill must be submitted, and by which my action is determined. Can this bill be supported upon principle, and is it in conformity with public policy? If it can, it would receive my approval. If not, my duty is clear, however its performance may conflict with my personal feelings or desires. The money in the treasury of this Commonwealth belongs to its whole people, and not for their common benefit only is there authority to appropriate it. If the appropriation provided for by this bill is a proper exercise of that authority, what rule or limitation is left for the protection of the public treasury in the future? I submit there would be none, and if the value established by this bill is impartially administered, as it should be, if a proper one, there soon would be no surplus in the treasury.

Upon what principle can the Commonwealth pay out of the Treasury moneys to one portion of her citizens for losses they may have suffered by fire, and refuse it to others who have suffered from like cause? If the principle of the bill is sound, its operations should not be confined to any one locality or people, but be extended by a general law to embrace the citizens of the entire Commonwealth—those who live out of cities or boroughs as well as those who reside within them—to small fires as well as large ones—to the house burned of the farmer or laborer, as well of those who reside in incorporated towns or paved cities. In each the owner may have just his all. We are not cognizant of any recognition of this principle in the legislation of the State.

Again, if the principle is correct, should it be restricted to loss by fire? Should it not embrace equally loss by floods, tornadoes, &c.? Indeed, if the principle is sound, it is entitled to no limitations. Losses by fire can be guarded against by proper insurance. Losses from the ravages of the elements there is no year but what the high waters or floods in some of our rivers cause great and unavoidable destruction of property. Why shall not the Commonwealth compensate the losers thereby equally with those from fire? And yet they never apply therefor.

On the 6th day of September, 1869, one hundred and eight men were suffocated in the mines of Avondale mine, in this Commonwealth—poor laboring men, upon whom depended their families—women and children were dependent for their daily bread. In the language of my lamented predecessor, "Never before was a scene more heartrending witnessed within the bounds of the Commonwealth." No occasion was ever presented in which it would have been proper to appropriate public moneys to relieve private individuals suffering, the widows and orphans of Avondale presented it. And yet no appropriation was made by the Legislature therefor. Is a law to incorporate the Avondale Relief Association.

We are not cognizants of the sympathies of the people, only of their political power. It is for them, of us, to exercise the former, and they have proven themselves prompt thereon on every proper occasion. It is much easier to appeal to the people than in the halls of legislation.

I will now briefly consider the proposition. Is this bill in conformity with public policy? I might isolate this question with the answer, if it is supported by principle, it should be unqualifiedly right; if no policy is sound not based upon principle, but I will now briefly consider the question of policy, of the probable or even possible effect of this bill, if permitted to become a precedent upon the statute book.

First, That if the Commonwealth pays from her treasury to the losers by one fire she is bound so to do to the losers by every fire.

Second, It is not the magnitude of the fire, but the individual loss and suffering that is proper to consider. That may be as great from a small fire as from a large fire. Shall the money's bounty in common to those who live in rural sections be appropriated to the citizens of towns and cities, although a corresponding right in the former to like appropriations for similar cases? The charity of the Commonwealth, to be just, should be co-extensive with her borders, embrace alike all her people. If policy forbids its extension to all, it should be withheld from all. Just laws are impartial, equality is charity.

Third, It would indirectly make the Commonwealth an insurance company, with this disadvantage: that while paying for the losses, it would be receiving no corresponding premiums therefore.

Fourth, It would invite and justify similar applications, and I am told there are some now awaiting final action on this bill. Such applications, precedent in their favor would multiply their application, and perhaps only end with the last dollar in the State Treasury.

Fifth, The Commonwealth by law has provided for the organization of fire insurance companies to protect her citizens from losses by fire. For a small premium they can secure themselves against such losses. Would it not be unjust to the corporators of such companies, and to the Commonwealth, from the Treasury, build do it?

Sixth, It never has been the policy of the Commonwealth to compensate her citizens for their individual losses or misfortunes from her Treasury. A firm adhesion to this rule is indispensable. Any departure therefrom would open a flood gate in its defense, and leave the Treasury of the Commonwealth open to every incursion and unprotected from any.

I have given this bill the most careful consideration consistent with its importance, for it involves a principle and precedent of incalculable importance to the people of this Commonwealth; and while, as before remarked, the sufferers of Somerset command my deepest sympathy, and any proper legislation for their benefit I would gladly approve, my duty to the people of this Commonwealth, whose rights in part I represent, and whose interest it is my duty to protect, decides me to withhold my approval of the bill herewith returned.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Governor.

The Chinese Labor Question—Names Called For.

BEAVER-FALLS, PA., March 17, 1873.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In a recent issue you publish a paper called the "Response of the leading citizens of Beaver Falls to the answer and propositions of the Elders of the Harmony Society of Economy, Pa.," which concludes by stating that one hundred and seventy-seven property holders and citizens of Beaver Falls, including the leading manufacturers, merchants, clergymen, tradesmen, mechanics, &c., had signed it. Just present copies in addressing you is to desire ever to publish the names attached to the paper, as at least ninety-five per cent. of the citizens of Beaver do not endorse the sentiments. MANY CITIZENS.

[The names were not attached to the paper furnished us.—ED. COM.]

The American ship Europa, from New Orleans March 7th for Liverpool, with a cargo of 3,426 bales of cotton, 700 tierces of rice and 2,000 hams, was totally destroyed by fire on the 15th, three hundred miles off the Southwest coast. The loss is estimated at $250,000. Capt. Folsom and the crew of the Europa were brought to South-west pass by the British ship Spartanhope.

The steamships Rotterdam, from Rotterdam; Cuba, from Liverpool; and France, from London, arrived at New York yesterday.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Pittsburgh-Allegheny Consolidation Charter Passed in Both Houses, with Iron-clad Amendment by Senator Graham—Public Bills Passed and Considered.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 20, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This is public bill day, and the following acts were passed:

Relative to jurisdiction of Courts of Equity.

Act relative to limitations of actions.

Act to release certain companies from taxation.

Act relating incorporated manufacturing associations from special taxation.

Act for the better collection of debts.

Act to establish a mechanics' high school.

Act for the better collection of debts in Pennsylvania.

The Pittsburgh-Allegheny Consolidation Bill Passed.

Mr. Ballentine, immediately on the reassembling of the House at three o'clock for the afternoon session, had the rules suspended and the new city charter passed by its title, under a suspension of the rules. It was immediately sent to the Senate, and in less than two hours the bill was messaged back to the House, as having passed with amendments, which were that if the districts on the north side included to be consolidated, should vote "against," then the provisions of the bill should not apply. Notwithstanding the House amendments, Senator Graham thought he would be sure of it and nailed on this ironclad provision to make it certain. The House then concurred.

Other Bills Considered.

The bill to provide for the taking of evidence in homicide cases where the defense was insanity was opposed by Messrs. McCormick, Mahon and Mitchell, and postponed.

The act relieving mortgages from taxation was favored by Mr. Newmeyer, but laid over.

Mr. Rutan's resolution, instructing our Senators and requesting our members in Congress to vote against any bill authorizing the National government to become owner of the telegraph lines, was passed in the House almost unanimously.

The new geological survey was called up by Mr. Latta, but postponed.

At half-past o'clock a prolonged debate was had on the resolution fixing the time of final adjournment. Mr. Newmeyer, of Allegheny county, was in the chair, and held the gavel during the parliamentary storm with considerable nerve.

At the night session the general insurance law was considered, being the special order.

SENATE.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Perkins—Act to exempt property to the value of seven hundred dollars from taxation for widows for one year.

Mr. Delamater—Relative to auctioneers in Crawford county.

Mr. McClure—For accomplishing the sale of Railroads ordered to be sold by decree of United States courts.

The following bills were passed: Act to improve Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

Act to locate the Southwest Normal School to borrow money at eight per cent.

Act for the protection of coal property in the pools of the Monongahela river.

Act to incorporate the Montrose Bridge Company.

Act for the improvement of Stanton avenue.

To incorporate the Indian Creek and Ligonier Valley Railroad.

The New Charter for Pittsburgh.

The new charter came over from the House. Senator Graham, after a careful examination of the bill, was not thoroughly satisfied that by some of its provisions it might not be unconstitutional. Allegheny. In order to make the matter clear he added a proviso to the end of the bill that in case at the November election the voters on the North side should vote against annexation, the provisions of the bill should in no way apply, and it should be null and void so far as the people of that section were concerned.

Harry Oliver and J. Harvey Jones feel exhausted after their labors of hours in the Council Chamber, while Hockenstine, Ex-Representative Slack and Mayor Calow say they have accomplished much by the compromise.

XLIII CONGRESS.

Extra Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, it was resolved that the Committee on Printing be instructed to inquire into the number of bills, reports and public documents printed for the use of the Senate, and report what changes if any are necessary.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, the daily hour for the meeting of the Senate be fixed at half-past ten until otherwise ordered.

Mr. WRIGHT offered an addition to the rules, which he asked to have printed and referred to the Committee on Rules, proposing that no debate shall be in order unless it relate to or be pertinent to the subject before the Senate; that the debate may be closed by a vote of two-thirds, after twenty-four hours' notice; all bills shall be printed upon the calendar in their order, and shall be disposed of in such order unless postponed by special orders made prohibited unless by unanimous consent, and a bill postponed shall, unless otherwise ordered, go to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. THURMAN objected, and the resolution lies over.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Caldwell question.

Mr. CONKLING resumed his remarks from yesterday. He condemned as grossly pernicious and indefensible payment Mr. Caldwell of fifteen thousand dollars to Mr. Carney to forbear action in his own behalf and to support Caldwell for Senator, but this he did not allege to be any offense which elected Caldwell. In conclusion, he said the fact developed the enormous wrong connected with it, its glaring focus of public attention on the lax and culpable agencies which tamper with elections, and that the States and Congress must provide for their purification by penalizing bribery in elections. He hoped after the termination of the case the Senate would show that the American Senate was calm enough, placid enough, firm enough, trustful enough, to maintain the fearless, spotless, upstanding attitude of the Constitution as our fathers gave it to us.

Mr. SCHURZ, alluding to the remarks of Mr. Conkling's remarks, asked the Senator from New York whether he had read in the Washington *Chronicle* an article severely criticising Mr. Schurz's late speech, and saying "it was a well known fact that the most inveterate reformer had received a two hundred dollar fee for each speech he made during the late political campaign?"

Mr. CONKLING remarked that he was a little surprised that the Senator should make such an inquiry of him.

Mr. SCHURZ resuming, said he was a little surprised, after the friendly discussion here, that the Senator should have made the remarks he had. He characterized the story as an unmitigated fabrication. He not only did not receive, but never received a single cent.

Mr. CONKLING inquired whether the Senator meant the last or the previous canvass.

Mr. SCHURZ replied that a year ago there were similar charges against him in the New York *Times*, and he then pronounced them base and unmitigated falsehoods. He would not think of him if he had repeated a rumor that the Senator from New York had received ten thousand dollars from the Pacific Railroad Company to represent its interests, and if he had made a similar use in such a way as to point to the Senator from New York, would he not in such a case have raised the question of propriety and decency?

Mr. CONKLING replied that he would deny it and call the statement a lie, and authorize the Senator from Missouri to brand it as a lie. He who made that statement was a liar.

Mr. SCHURZ, applying the same rule, he would call the story to which the Senator alluded a lie, and authorize the Senator from New York to call the originator of a liar.

Mr. CONKLING—Does the Senator authorize me to say that it is a lie that in past campaigns the Senator received specific sums?

Mr. SCHURZ—I authorize him to say that the man lies who charges me with having received two hundred dollars, or anything, for any speech I delivered in the late campaign.

Mr. CONKLING rose to reply, when Mr. SCHURZ said "I have the floor," and continued: I authorize the Senator from New York to say that it is a lie that in past campaigns the Senator received specific sums.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1873.

GREAT bodies move slowly. The Constitutional Convention is a great body.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* continues to drone out its drowsy inanities with respect to the COMMERCIAL. As the Persians say of empty, unmeaning babble, "We hear the sound of the millstone, but we see no meal."

HERR'S "reconciliation" for you! The Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, rather than admit the colored element to the cabins of their steamers, have closed the same and refused to receive any but deck passengers. And Senator SUMNER haughtily insists that the names of our battles for liberty and the rights of all shall be blotted out from the national flags!

A MOVEMENT of more than ordinary importance is on foot in the West, having for its object the assembling of a convention of Congressmen of that important part of our country, some time during the ensuing summer or fall, whereat an interchange of opinions, outside of mere legislative routine, may be had, in which the various subjects involving the interests of the entire Mississippi valley are to be considered, and a line of action adopted for their future treatment in Congress.

WE print elsewhere the full text of the message of Governor HARTRANFT to the Legislature, sent to that body on Wednesday, vetoing the bill appropriating seventy-five thousand dollars for the relief of those citizens of Somerset whose property was destroyed in the conflagration which swept that town last year. It is an unusually important document, and will repay the careful perusal of our readers. Calm, clear, logical, exhaustive and convincing, it will form a valuable precedent for future action with regard to all matters involving a similar principle.

THE political pot in Virginia is beginning to boil in quite a lively manner, notwithstanding that the next State election does not occur for several months. Present indications are that the struggle will be very hotly contested. ROBERT E. LEE, JR., son of the leader of the rebel armies, is said to be the most prominent candidate for Governor as yet spoken of on the Democratic side. Should he be nominated, however, he will in all likelihood find himself stranded on a LEE shore, so strongly have the breezes of popular intelligence begun to blow across the wastes of Virginia.

IN THE report of the proceedings of the anti-religious amendment meeting in our issue of yesterday, the word "interpolations," through a printer's error was used instead of "interpretations." "Variety of interpretations of the Bible" is a fact as once familiar and innocent; whereas "variety of interpolations of or in the Bible" bears a very different character. In fact, the word "interpolations" is a term so full of horrible suggestions, especially in connection with the German clergymen and their doings, that common justice and decency call for this correction that the preachers of the meeting may be delivered from the odium of having used any such perilous, not to say, vile language.

THE execution of FOSTER, the New York car-hook murderer, is fixed for to-day. The efforts which have been made to save this man from the penalty of his crime have been almost unparalleled. Governor DIX, however, has withstood the extraordinary pressure brought to bear upon him, and the sentence of the law will be duly carried out. The inflexibility of the venerable Governor entitles him to the thanks of all orderly and law-abiding citizens. It is not expected of the law that error will not sometimes occur; but no error which does not affect the question of the guilt of the accused ought to be allowed to stay the hand of justice. The COMMERCIAL, it is well known, is not an advocate of the death penalty. We have, however, not the slightest sympathy with that maudlin sentimentalism in behalf of individuals which imperils the safety of the community by its reluctance to inflict the penalty provided by the law. There would be no use of capital convictions at all, if they were to be rendered abortive by Executive clemency. If law fails when it comes to the crisis of enforcement, it is nothing more nor less than a hollow sham.

HAVING ourselves characterized the action of those Republican members of Congress who voted for the back-salary steal as wholly inexcusable, we think we have the right to say that the course of the opposition in persistently endeavoring to make political capital out of the matter, by denouncing the grab as the work of a Republican Congress, is the very quintessence of disbonest jugglery. The record shows that of one hundred and eleven Republicans in the House, only fifty-one voted for the increase of salary; while of eighty-five Democrats, forty-eight voted for it. The Republicans of the Senate were equally divided, while of seventeen Democrats and Liberals twelve voted for the measure, and only five against it. Thus it will be seen that the scheme was supported by a much larger proportion of Democrats and Liberals, in both Houses, than of Republicans. We have not a syllable to urge in palliation of the avariciousness of those Republicans who voted for the bill: but we respectfully insist that the pot, with its features smothered in smut, is not exactly warranted in pelting the kettle—even if it is some what grimy—with harsh and opprobrious epithets.

REMARKING on the CALDWELL bribery investigation case, a *sui disant* Republican newspaper places great stress on the declaration of General LOGAN, that such testimony as had been given in the case would not convict a man of the slightest misdemeanor in a court of law. It does not, however, undertake to explain why Senator LOGAN was so strongly in favor of the expulsion or rejection of the Kansas Senator in committee, or what was the cause of his sudden and remarkable change of front in open Senate. Of course there is a reason, since no effect is without an adequate cause. Dr. CORNELIUS A. LOGAN, of Kansas, who has just been appointed Minister to Chili, is a cousin of that Senator's, and was urged for the place by Senator CALDWELL, among others. We do not charge that this accounts for the milk in that cocoa nut. Nevertheless it is a little singular that the Illinois Senator, who claimed, in committee, that the bribery alleged had been proved beyond dispute, and that if the Senate wished to disgrace itself, the retention of CALDWELL would successfully accomplish that object, afterwards declare the evidence against him to be utterly unworthy of belief. Two and two make four, and self-stultification may possibly sometimes be a convertible term for self-interest.

THAT predatory Bedouin of the press, the New York *Sun*, has of late been very unsuccessful in its barbarous forays and attacks upon the decencies of humanity and civilization—as witness the lusty trouncings it has received on every recent evil incursion into the domain of the character and reputation of the public men of this State and of others. And now it has once more been brought to grief. Early last year, it will be recollected, that paper made certain grave charges against Commissioner DOUGLASS, seriously affecting his integrity as a revenue official while Collector of Internal Revenue for the Nineteenth District of this State, and that in other issues it repeatedly referred to these accusations. The subject was referred to a committee of the House, consisting of three members, the committee being given authority to send for persons and papers. Their report of the facts found and the conclusions arrived at has just been rendered. All the charges brought against Mr. DOUGLASS by that paper are declared to be utterly destitute of foundation, and the members of the committee place on record the conclusive verdict, that they found "nothing tending to the conclusion that Mr. DOUGLASS is not a high-minded, faithful, and honorable public officer." It is said of a certain venomous insect, that whenever it finds itself so girt about as to be incapable of inflicting further injury, it tries to sting itself to death. It is not known what course the *Sun* will hereafter pursue.

SOME days ago we stated that among the bills passed by the late Congress and signed by the President, was "a prohibiting private banks, savings banks, and other financial institutions of like character, from using the word 'National' as a title, after — months from the passage of the act, under penalty of fifty dollars a day while the word remained. It appears that the law has created a stir among other institutions than those at first properly fall within the scope of its provision. The prohibition, however, applies only to persons, firms or corporations doing business as bankers, brokers, or savings institutions. An argument concerning its unconstitutionality was raised against it, but it was overruled on the ground that Congress, under the clause of the Constitution giving that body the power to regulate commerce between States, established a national banking system; that the system so established protected the depositors' interests, by judicious safeguards, and that banking institutions not embraced in the system and not therefore entitled to the strength brought to such institutions by the distinctive title "National," which is intended to show that the bank is embraced in the national system, had usurped the name and misled the public. Therefore this supplemental act was intended to prohibit such use of the name by banks operating under local laws. The law is section 3 of the "Act to require National banks to restore their capital when impaired and to amend the National Currency act," approved March 3, 1873.

THE LOCAL OPTION ELECTION.

In reference to the important question of Local Option, which the people are called upon to-day to decide by ballot, popular opinion seems to be by no means clearly defined. Thus we hear of many citizens not deficient in public spirit and unquestionably interested in the subject under agitation, who yet do not intend, on this occasion, to exercise their right of voting. And we have good reason to believe that a still greater number, though they may vote, feel far from satisfied or confident with the grounds upon which they are about to act. Under the pressure of local or congregational sentiment, incidentally or purposely brought to bear upon them, they feel impelled to aid one or the other of the "causes" which are seen to be in peril, while counteracting reasons and fears divest their resolution of all the energy which is usually inspired by conviction. This indecision may be referred to several causes.

Many either fully believe the Local Option statute to be unconstitutional, or they entertain grave doubts on the subject. Laymen at once sensible and modest, would of course have quietly dismissed their own possibly crude and unfounded misgivings from their minds, if the Judges of the Supreme Court had given a unanimous decision. Unfortunately for the comfort of the sceptics and the waverers, all their objections and doubts are completely sustained, not only by the Chief Justice, but by another member of the Court eminent for acuteness and learning in the law. Judge SHARSWOOD is confident, that, if the Legislature were to submit to the people the decision of the question whether murder should be punished with death or with perpetual imprisonment, no one would doubt about the unconstitutionality of its act. And the learned jurist is of opinion that the decision of the question of license or no license for the sale of spirituous liquors, does not in the least essentially differ from the decision of the question regarding the punishment of murder. In each case the outcome of the popular vote would be a law, a rule of conduct prescribing what is right and forbidding under penalties what is wrong. But the enactment of laws is the function of the Legislature, the supreme power of the State, which has no right under the Constitution to transfer its power, and therefore the law in question is unconstitutional. Sound or unsound, the argument strikes many with irresistible force, and before the uncertainty with which they look forward to the election.

Another cause of uncertainty in many minds is the deeply seated conviction, the result of reflection and observation, that the abolition of license will not be followed by the beneficial consequences anticipated. In the State of Massachusetts, in despite of a prohibitive law, spirituous liquors are procurable everywhere with the utmost ease. In the State of Ohio where no license is granted, every village swarms with illicit traffickers in the forbidden article, and travelers in the State everywhere bear earnest Christian people bitterly lament the existence of abuses which their temperance legislation was expected to prevent.

Another cause of the indecision of the popular mind to which we refer, is found in the claims and protests of the numerous class of citizens whose pecuniary interests are deeply involved in the business which it is proposed to destroy. The people not only of the State but of the nation have always recognized their traffic as legitimate: it exists under the sanction of law, and pays heavy revenues to the government. An overwhelming majority of the population have heretofore regularly patronized their establishments, whether wholesale or retail trade, and in all possible ways these dealers were encouraged to invest their money in the business, and it is only within a very short time that they have had any, even the slightest reason to fear that they would be interfered with. The business besides furnishes employment and a livelihood to tens and perhaps hundreds of thousands of poor men, who with their families depend upon their daily wages for their daily bread, and to whom the destruction or prostration of the business would be a dire calamity. Now, as the philosophers of old time never tired of inculcating upon their disciples, all the virtues hang together, they are sisters who dwell together in harmonious unity, and a wound inflicted upon one of the sisterhood is instantly felt by all the rest. In literal language, temperance however important, may not be promoted at the expense of justice, without results which sooner or later prove detrimental to both. However deplorable may be the effects of the liquor traffic, it seems to many minds unjust, intemperate and unworthy of a Christian community, for the attainment of any end, no matter how virtuous and laudable it be, suddenly and impulsively to adopt measures which must involve so many thousands of citizens in distressing embarrassment and even irremediable ruin.

Sympathy for another class, in view of the effects of the proposed law, causes many earnest temperance men most deeply impressed with the dreadful consequences of the liquor traffic, to shrink from voting against license if it were proposed to declare the traffic in tea and coffee illegal, and thus render it impossible for the millions who regard those articles as necessaries of life to procure their favorite beverages, without incurring heavy expense as well as the reproach of law-breaking, therefore few, we fancy, who would not think the forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, and the language was too feeble to express the indignation inspired by such tyranny. Now, we venture to say that there are few old gentlemen or old ladies in Pittsburgh more devoted to their tea or coffee than the great mass of our German fellow-citizens are devoted to their beer. They are entirely confident that it is not only harmless but wholesome, a perennial source of innocent cheerfulness. It is to them an ideal thing, their national beverage, indissolubly associated in their imaginations with the glories, the joys and the various memories of the old home of their childhood. But it is more, from habit it is more essential to their daily comfort than tea or coffee is to the born American. And we are not afraid to say with confidence that to the great mass of the Germans among us, their light beer with its four or five or six per cent. of alcohol is at least harmless. They are upon the whole not only an industrious and law-abiding but a temperate element of our population. Is it then just or right at once and without warning to enact a law which will deprive this worthy and valuable portion of the community of an article which seems to them indispensable to their health and to the enjoyments of their traditional social life? And it ought to be known that no small measure of the indignation with which they regard the proposed law results from the disgust with which their honest Teutonic nature shrinks from the hypocrisy and subterfuges which they foresee as its certain consequences. They know that the law will be evaded, and if they anticipate their own participation in such offenses, they do so with no consciousness of relaxation in their habitual respect for what seems to them judicious legislation.

But whatever embarrassment some citizens may experience in making up their minds as to their vote, it is no doubt for the best that the great question has been submitted directly to the people for their decision. In view of the ruling of a majority of the Supreme Court in favor of the constitutionality of the proceeding, public scruples on the subject in the public mind need not be cherished, and under the reasoning by which Judge AGNEW supports the action of the Court quite convinces the majority. The ruling is now law and that ought to satisfy the people. Then, there can be no doubt that the question of license or no license has long been a question of a very exciting character in some sections of the State, and the popular mind in such places has been so violently exercised concerning it that the people—the source of power—would never have been satisfied without an opportunity of taking it under their own control and making it the subject of experiment. It may be, therefore, that the Legislature has acted wisely in yielding to the popular wish. The time having come for deciding whether or not the experiment shall be tried, it is the manifest duty of every citizen to vote as his own conscience shall dictate, in the clearest light he can obtain concerning his duty to his fellow men and to himself.

THE forthcoming report of the chemist of the Department of Agriculture will contain an analysis of corn, made principally for the purpose of comparing it with other samples about to be analyzed, in order to determine the relation of the market prices to the values of the different varieties. The valuable proximate principles which they contain. The principal samples for the yellow and white gourd seed, the latter representing the Northern markets, and the just concluded corn. In the process of the analysis the differed a good method for determination of starch seems to give complete results has been worked up, which is, it is said, not only very accurate, but can be its which are entirely satisfactory.

Sardou's new play, "Uncle Sam, which was produced the other night at one of the New York theaters, receives a rough handling from the critics, for its distorted view of the American character and American morals; in some of the journals pronounced a success. Some others, it is said, are more favorable.

More than $25,000,000 was paid in the United States for paintings last year, most of which came from residents of Europe, and the numbers of the purchasers were sold, many at large

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

At this season of the year many persons are accustomed to charge their systems with sulphur for the purification of the blood. Parties are sometimes arranged for the purpose of enjoying brimstone matches, and it is said that lucifer matches are not unfrequently made at these.

The influence of women in politics, even though they do not vote, has had a good illustration in a little Massachusetts village. They asked the voters to elect a good school board, and their request was complied with.

Quill pens, which a few years ago were despised as being of the old fogy order, are coming into favor again. This is partly owing to the very inferior quality of many of the kinds of steel pens now in the market; partly to the fact that many writers like to show that they are "sound upon the goose."

The sandstones fared so much better than the limestone buildings in the great Chicago fire they are accepted in preference in the work of rebuilding Chicago.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis is slaying its hundreds on the Pacific coast, and the faculty are unable to cope with it. Diseases seem to multiply faster than remedies.

The benefactions for educational purposes, outside of all taxation, by individual parties, in 1870, were $800,000; in 1871, $9,957,949 28.

The demand for oysters is immense in this Lenten season. It is a fast time, and people will, of course, shell out while it lasts.

The continued scarcity of tonnage, especially for the sugar, cotton, lumber and grain trades, threatens to materially interfere with our export trade the coming season, but there is no help for it.

I hear the woodpecker pecking,
The bluebird tenderly sing;
I turn and look out of my window,
And lo, it is spring!

A breath from tropical borders,
A ripple, flows into my room,
And washes my face of its sadness,
And blows my heart into bloom.

It has been made a question whether the abolition of the franking privilege will apply to the widow of President Lincoln, who received the right of franking, on her husband's death, for the rest of her natural life.

There is some talk of concerted action by the relatively—honest Congressmen on the subject of that "back pay." We are glad to hear it, though it comes a little late in the day, and is something of the vaguest.

The commerce of Canada is rapidly increasing. The total imports for 1872 amounted to $107,709,116, against $86,947,482 for 1871. And the total exports for 1872 were $84,635,663, against $74,173,615 for 1871.

Texas journals are urging a convention to remodel the Constitution of that State.

Railway circles are somewhat agitated by the apprehension that the Erie is endeavoring to flank the New York Central, by absorbing the Lake Shore Road.

The season in California is wet and late. In place of the usually pleasant February weather, there have come rain and sharp frosts, and the grass and wheat fields here have been seriously affected thereby.

It is estimated that at present the National banks receive six per cent. coin interest from the government on $250,000,000, equal to $23,940,000 in currency out of this they pay a small tax amounting to $3,500,000, leaving as net profit the sum of $20,440,000 annually in currency, from this source.

Here is something new. An inventor has attached to a pair of barber's shears an elastic hollow ball, which is compressed by the operation of cutting; and a current of air, forced out from the ball, is directed along the edges of the blades and blows away the fragments of hair as fast as they are cut.

From recently compiled statistics concerning the National banks of Chicago, it appears that during the last quarter of 1872 their profits were at the rate of 14.7 per cent. per annum.

A confirmed cynic cites it as a curious feature of the woman's rights movement that the noisiest of their champions to the rights, privileges and duties of the tyrant sex all desire to become, and enjoy the privileges, rights and duties of statesmen only. Not one of them has even insisted upon the right to chop wood and carry in coal.

The Smithsonian Institution has commenced the publication of an exhaustive and interesting paper on the orbit of the planet Uranus, by Professor Newcomb, of the National Observatory. The investigations, experiments, and observations from which the papers are based have occupied the Professor's attention for the past ten years.

A party of Arapahoe chiefs recently visited the Morris School, near Fort Leavenworth, and were so delighted with everything that they announced their intention of sending their children to school immediately. That branch of profound instruction which seemed to please them most was the gymnastic drill.

Marriage is so highly esteemed in Indiana that a grand jury there has indicted twenty-one ministers for failure to return marriage licenses with the proper certificates.

The bills thus far introduced in the New York Assembly, this session, foot up 1,381. Of these, only 399 have been passed by either branch. A pretty good show for "unfinished business."

The amount of grain in store, afloat and in transit at the principal points of accumulation in the States and Canadas, March 8, 1873, was 24,185,457 bushels, embracing 7,213,168 bushels of wheat, 11,547,105 bushels of corn, 3,510,295 bushels of oats, and 1,584,886 bushels of barley.

PERSONAL.

President Grant has appointed to cadetship at West Point Charles C. Heald, who served as a drummer boy during the late civil war, and John F. Lamb, a nephew of the late Gen. J. F. Reynolds.

Punch, that when Miss Nellie Grant was in London Disraeli was asked whether he thought the American Princess pretty. "I can't say," replied the author of "Lothair," "for I have only seen her once: she was then sitting between Gen. Schenck's two daughters, and I thought she had some indifferent looking people."

Among the works of art exhibited in New York is an ancient painting, originally intended as a picture of Osceola, but which has for several years been offered for sale as a correct likeness of every Indian chief who has become famous since the artist painted it, and it now makes its appearance with a fresh coat of varnish, and does duty for Captain Jack, the Modoc Chief.

"Untamed William," as the *Missouri Democrat* calls him, or Wild Bill, as he is better known, writes to that journal to say that he is not dead.

"Grace Greenwood" is described as a handsome woman of forty, her eyes piercing and brilliant, her hair flowing like her style, and her subscribed handwriting hurried and wayward—as if in haste to get off her Washington letter in season for the mail, such a face would look fine in marble. Its features are regular, its expression almost classic. Grace was the one American female writer who, of all others, was most admired by Charles Dickens. It used to be said that Pinebe Cary was the most artistic creature of her sex, but the title always belonged to Grace Greenwood. She is a perfect statuary in traits. Her wits are her chief diamonds, and she wears them everywhere except to church and at the table.

The memorial of Horace Greeley which Whitelaw Reid, of the *Tribune*, is engaged upon, and which will soon appear, contains the poems of Edmund Stedman and Bayard Taylor, and the funeral addresses of Dr. Chapin and Henry Ward Beecher. A volume of the late Mr. Greeley's letters will contain numerous letters written by him during the campaign and immediately prior to his death. These letters have been sent to Miss Ida Greeley by their recipients in order to give assurance that he was in possession of his reason at the time they were written.

New Hampshire Republicans and Democrats alike seem to commend the graceful action of Governor Straw in appointing to a seat on the State bench Hon. Ellery A. Hibbard, the defeated Democratic candidate for re-election to Congress. Would a Democratic Governor have been thus magnanimous?

Anna Dickinson has accepted the invitation of a large number of prominent citizens to lecture in St. Louis on the social evil regulations of that city (similar to those of Paris), and has designated the evening of April 3d for the address.

The German merchants of New York are to have a meeting to make arrangements to extend their hospitalities to the officers of the Prussian squadron, which is expected to arrive at that port from Havana about the end of the month. A grand ball and banquet are to be features of the programme. The Germans do not often indulge in demonstrations of this kind, but when they do they spare neither pains nor expense.

The spring travel to Europe is including more than the usual proportion of literary men and artists. Thomas Nast has left, to be gone three months, in the hope of restoring impaired health. Dana, of the *Sun*, and Winter, of the *Tribune*, will follow in a week or two. Jennings, of the *Times*, also goes out shortly.

STATE NEWS.

Dogs are killing many sheep, in the neighborhood about Connellsville.

Three young ladies took the veil of the Order of St. Benedict, in the St. John's Catholic church at Johnstown, on Wednesday. Bishop Domenec officiated.

Excessive drinking of bad whisky caused the death on the 14th inst., of a young man named William Dixon, of Pleasant township, Warren county.

The new rolling mill at West Middlesex, Mercer county, will probably be ready to commence operations by the middle of May.

On and after the 1st of April next the Phœnix Iron Company at Phœnixville, Chester county, will convince the heads of their employees by placing them where they were before the five per cent. reduction.

The Bennett family of West Chester consists of seven persons and their united ages amount to 500 years.

The honest old Pennsylvania farmer had a tree on his premises he wanted cut down, but being weak in the back, and having a dull ax, he hit upon the following point: Knowing the tree was among the sweetest of coon hunting he made a coon's foot out of a potato, and proceeded to imprint numerous tracks to and up the tree. When all ready he informed his neighbors that the tree must be hired with coon, pointing to the cervical appearance made with his potato foot. The bait took, and in a short time half a dozen fellows, with sharp axes, were chopping at the base of the tree, each taking their regular turn. The party also brought dogs and shot guns, and were in ecstacies over the anticipated hunt of fat coons. The tree finally fell, but nary coon was seen to "drap."

Four preachers in Lancaster have worked earnestly in favor of license.

The obituary miller of the Philadelphia *Ledger* ground out the following tender lines on the death of a youth of fifteen years:

He struggled hard to get his breath,
But he was soon relieved by death;
And now in Heaven he is at rest,
Where little children all are blessed.

Mr. Robert P Hazelet, one of the oldest printers and editors in the Cumberland valley, died on the 14th inst., in Chambersburg, in his sixty-first year.

Carrick furnace, in Franklin county, having just completed a successful blast of ten months, has been blown out for repairs.

A thankful husband, whose wife eloped with a man much younger than herself, sold all his property and sent half the proceeds to the guilty couple, stating in explanation that the young man had confided upon him an inestimable blessing. All this in Lycoming county.

On the highlands of Bradford county, Pa., lumbermen have now enjoyed fourteen weeks of uninterrupted sleighing.

Every day for the last three month a large flock of English sparrows congregated in the yard of Miss Joana Potts, in Pottstown. At first but two or three were seen about, but finding such liberality shown, they soon informed others, and now they can scarcely be numbered. When the feeder appears the birds are awake, singing songs of gladness, some perch on her shoulders and arms, while others, too intent on their food, take no notice of persons present. After receiving their quota, they perch on the limbs of trees and on the fences, and pour out their voices of thankfulness for the "crumbs of comfort," old cheese, corn, oats, etc., bestowed upon them.

OHIO NEWS.

The Bucyrus *Journal* says: On Wednesday morning, Mack Hough, a citizen of Oceola, was found lying dead with his face downward, in a pool of blood, from which it had to be cut. Cause apoplexy, which he had been subject. He was a citizen of unquestionable good character.

Near Oakly, Hamilton county, a mile north of the corporation line, on Monday William Drake, a farmer sixty-four years old, went out to burn brush, grass and leaves. His fences and corn caught fire, and Drake was found dead in a field one hundred yards from the stacks. He had suffocated as his clothes were not burned. The loss on the stacks that fell ceases is not above one thousand dollars.

Cleveland has a public library, open to every person in the city, male and female, over the age of fourteen.

In an affray which occurred at Frankfort, in Ross county, last week, a young man named Owen Toot was struck William Johnson over the head with a beer-keg, inflicting an injury from which it is thought Johnson will not recover.

Canal Fulton miners are said to be weary of the strike. The mine owners have made a proposition that they will pay ninety cents per ton, and hire any discharge hands at their own pleasure. A number of miners have resumed on this proposition, and one balk has sent on to Virginia for colored men to do the mining.

The Warren county Commissioners have recently bought fifty-three acres of land for $8,162 for the purpose of establishing a Children's Home.

The new Public Library building at Cincinnati is expected to be wholly ready for occupancy by July next.

Charles J. Perrington, an auctioneer in Zanesville, was found dead on Wednesday, in an outhouse. He had been in poor health for some time.

Mr. Hildebrandt, editor of the Salem *Republican*, is mentioned as a candidate for State Senator.

Stark county has produced a hog nine feet in length, and which weighs 1,020 pounds.

The Cross Creek Presbyterian church in Jefferson county, was burned last Sunday morning. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

The Columbus *Journal* of the 19th says: A boy named Grasselie, aged about sixteen years, living in West Jefferson, pointed a gun at his younger brother yesterday evening, in a joke. He supposed he had to be unloaded, but was guilty of a recklessness which he applied the finger to the trigger. The gun was discharged, literally tearing the heart out of the little boy at whom it was pointed, and of course causing immediate death.

A wife-beater, named Weiber, confined in the Cleveland city lockup, made two attempts to commit suicide by hanging himself to the bars of his cell door, but was cut down each time before life was extinct.

Albert W. Chamberlain, the youth now confined in jail at Cleveland on a charge of murdering George McConnaughey in Solon, two or three months ago, is said to be unmistakably insane. Of course.

Upon the statement of a lady who was raped near Wakeman, some time since, a young farmer, Orlando Burt, living in the vicinity, was arrested and examined before a magistrate in Newark and held under $1,000 bond to await the sitting of the grand jury. He gave the required security.

Assignees have been appointed for the stock deal of Pickaway county, whose failure was recently announced. Bonds were given as follows: Assignee of George S. Hosier, bond $50,000; assignee of Jas Forsyth, bond $75,000; assignee of William Parcells, bond $100,000.

Mr. Preble, of Elyria, lost three children by the scarlet fever week before last.

Clyde, with a population of 2,500, presents the following list of people aged eighty years and over: Mrs. Lydia Slocum, grandmother of the lamented Rev. McPherson, aged 96 years; William Patrick, 86; Thomas Crops, 84; John Buckingham and wife, each 82; William Robinson and wife, each 81; Hannah Brown, 80; Alvina Reed 80; Mrs. Charity Grinnell, 80; Joseph George, 82; Sylvanus Dirling, 85.

At the Trumbull County Court, last week, Miss Margaret J. Lyons, of Vienna, obtained a verdict of $1,600 damages against James H. Humason, for circulating slanderous statements as to her character.

Miss NEILSON was called to the front during the performance a few evenings since at St. Louis, and a gentleman in the audience arose and addressed her from a stage-box, expressing the gratification she had given during her engagement. He then produced a basket of flowers, in which was set a bird cage, festooned with bright wreaths. It was handed to her, and she had no sooner set it down at her feet than a bird inside of it began to sing. The bird song was a success, and was loudly applauded by the excited audience, the applause also expressing approbation of the whole proceedings. While the bird continued to sing, as if playing a part set down for it, Miss Neilson began to pick the flowers down for her. She said but few words, but half an hour's speech could not have expressed more:

"I am both surprised and delighted at this beautiful tribute from my friends, and feel that all join in the gift and the good wishes which accompany it. I assure them I shall bear it in the summer of my heart, even until the winter of my life.

The bird went off singing, and the new mistress looked very happy. The applause which greeted this little episode was unbounded. Miss Neilson soon came on again, and read with surprising effect "The Charge of the Light Brigade," and was called on at the conclusion of the whole performance.

A Paragraph for Dyspeptics.

If you have a weak stomach, and wish to make it weaker, take violent purgations. There is no surer way to render indigestion chronic. But if you are dyspeptic, and, like a sensible person desire to strengthen your digestive organs and compel them to perform their essential duties thoroughly and regularly, take a dose of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters before every meal, until your delinquent stomach is restored to a healthy condition. It should be understood that dyspepsia is always complicated with disturbances of the liver and an unnatural state of the bowels, and that no medicine which does not reach and rectify these irregularities can possibly cure this agonizing disease. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an anti-bilious agent and a gradual cathartic, as well as a tonic and stomachic, and hence its unparalleled efficacy in the severest cases of chronic indigestion.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873... $778,251 56
Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn accounts semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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How to Make $500.
—Buy for a song, a stylish broken down KENTUCKY horse, one that is pronounced played out from lameness; cure him with a bottle or two of Conkling's Liniment, and pocket the difference. The Liniment is simply one of the wonders of the world. Dumb beasts relish out their gladness, and the sore, maimed and crippled of the human family hobble in and go on their way rejoicing. Yes, it is wonderful.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF

NUTRINA!!!
1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
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5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.
GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.
PAPOMA!!!
Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Good for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.
Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
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MORRIS P. MILLER. W. H. FORSE. O. B. FORSE
Miller, Forse & Co.,
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WM. MILLER & CO.,
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221 AND 223
Liberty Street, Corner of Seventh,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies and Very Superior Old Cabinet.
BRANDIES, WINES, CIGARS, &c.
Moet & Chandon's Dry Imperial, Green Seal and White Dry Sillery.
Chas. Heidsick and Piper Heidsick.
G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne.
Burton Bass Ale in hhds. and bbls.

FOR RENT,
STORE—58 Market street. Rent $850.
DUQUESNE HALL—77 and 79 Third avenue. Rent $500.
BASEMENT—52 Market street. Rent $150.
INQUIRE OF
J. M. GAZZAM,
No. 96 FIFTH AVENUE.

Strength is Security!
ASSETS $10,000,000 GOLD.
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OF LIVERPOOL.
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Have Now on Hands a Very
Attractive Stock
OF
SPRING GOODS,
WHICH BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO CLOSELY INSPECT BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.
Black Silks in all the best makes, ranging in price from one to six dollars per yard.
Plain Dress Silks, in all the new shades, for evening wear.
Striped and Checked Silks, in all the new designs, from one to two dollars per yard.
Foulard Silks, in Figures, Polka Spots and Plain Colors.
Cheney Bros.' celebrated American Silks, in spring shades and black.
Japanese Silks, Pongees, Poplins, Cashmeres, Cretons, Chatlin, Debages, Mohairs, Alpacas and Wool Delaines, in all the new designs and shades.
Black and mourning material in Alpacas, Mohairs, Brilliantteens, Delaines, Tamise, Henrietta Cloths, Cashmeres, Dra De Franc, Grenadines and Hernanis.
Percales, Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.
Shawls, in all the new designs for spring and summer wear.
Cashmere and Silk Sacques, Talmas, Dolmas and Polonaises.
Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.
Marseilles Quilts, Etc., Etc.
118 and 120
Federal Street, Allegheny.
NEW GOODS.
McElroy & Dickson,
54
Wood Street.
Black Alpacas,
Japanese Stripes,
Boys' Cassimeres,
New Prints,
D & T Cottonades,
Bleached Goods,
&c., &c.

BUSINESS CHANGES.
DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between STEPHEN BAYARD and C. W. TAYLOR, under the name of BAYARD & TAYLOR, in the Sail Business, on Voraciousness street, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts of the late firm will be settled by either of the undersigned.
STEPHEN BAYARD,
C. W. TAYLOR.
March 18, 1873.
CHANGE OF FIRM STYLE.
The Jewelry Business heretofore carried on under style of H. RICHARDSON & CO., will be conducted hereafter under style of
L. M'INTOSH & CO.,
Without other change in our partnership.
C. O. RICHARDSON,
LEWIS M'INTOSH.
The Wheat Field of America!
Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire. 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running Streams, in a Healthful Climate, where Fever and Ague is unknown.
Grain can be shipped hence by Lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of Land close to track $4 to $8 per Acre; further away $2 50 to $4. SEVEN YEARS' CREDIT. Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 BONDS, now selling at par, received for Land at $1 10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.
Soldiers, under the new Law (March, 1872), get 160 Acres FREE, near the Railroad, by one and two years' residence.
TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to Settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their Wives and Children CARRIED FREE over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Capitalists to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.
Send for Pamphlet containing full information, Map and copy of new Homestead Law. Address:
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CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW CITY HALL, SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, MARCH 1, 1873.
Notice is Hereby Given
That all owners (whether resident or non-resident) of the city of Pittsburgh, of
Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c.,
To pay their Licenses at this office forthwith. All Licenses not paid on or before the
FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1873,
will be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents, and all persons neglecting to pay on or before the First Monday in May, will be subject to a penalty double the amount of the License, to be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of said city.
The old metal plates of last year must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or 25 cents additional will be charged on each License.
RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One-horse Vehicle	$ 7 50
Each Two-horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four-horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two-horse Hack	15 00
Omnibus and Timber-wheels drawn by two horses	18 00

$1 extra will be charged for each additional horse used in the above specified vehicles.
C. L. MAGEE,
MWF CITY TREASURER.

DRY GOODS.
AT McKEE'S
THERE IS A FULL STOCK OF
MOHAIRS,
COCHECO PRINTS,
KENNERDELL BLANKETS,
EXTRA HEAVY SHEETINGS,
EMBROIDERED CURTAINS,
SILKS, ALL COLORS.
DOTTED SWISS,
RUSSIA CRASH,
YOSEMITE STRIPES,
GRENADINES,
OPERA FLANNELS,
OXFORD SUITINGS,
DEL

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

JOHN M. THORP,

DEALER IN

NOTES, MORTGAGES AND REAL ESTATE.

Office in Artisans Insurance Rooms,

Corner Third avenue and Wood street.

Isidore Coblens,

BROKER,

NO. 58½ FOURTH AVE.

REAL ESTATE,

BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

NOTES AND STOCKS.

Luther S. Kauffman

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages and Commercial Paper Bought and Sold on Commission.

Also, For Sale, a choice lot of CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, paying 10 to 12 per cent. Interest. Investors are requested to call for full information.

Subscription Books Still Open FOR THE

U. S. 5 Per Cent. Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists, on the same terms as the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 20, 1873.

The dull rain which has fallen incessantly seems to have dampened the ardor of the brokers, who move as listlessly as *roosters that have stood in the wet all day,* seeing no pickings to reward their most earnest, scratching in yard or lobby. Some local stocks are changing hands in small quantities at low figures. Any continued effort to buy or sell moves the market up or down, as the case may be. Since the sales on the Philadelphia stock board have made quotations for P., C. & St. L. R. R. 7s at 75½ to 76¾, there has been a lively inquiry for any of them to be had at these figures. Some small lots have changed hands at these quotations, but strong holders prefer to await midsummer rates. Street gossip from the New York market is scarce, the only perturbing influence being the discovery that some counterfeit shares of Fort Wayne and Wabash were afloat, causing a lively overhauling of collaterals, and transferring certificates on the books of the companies, hitherto carried in blank, for the purpose of revivification. The whole matter came to light so soon that no extensive frauds were perpetrated. From Washington the daily statement of the balances of the Treasury show that $467,000 of the over issued greenbacks have been withdrawn, leaving $357,155,000 still outstanding, with a likelihood that they will be brought down to the legal $356,000,000 by the first of April.

Of the myriad financial bills introduced into Congress during the past session, not one has become a law. The mountain labored and brought forth not even a mouse. In October last, Mr. Boutwell, then assistant. Judge Richardson, assumed the power to secretly issue any amount of greenbacks he thought fit, up to $44,000,000 called in by Mr. McCulloch. Congress, that made the law, took the precaution to interpret it and pass upon the assumption of the Secretary to exercise such extraordinary powers and they condemned it in most unmistakable language.

The moment Congress adjourned Mr. Boutwell defiantly announced that he intended to again issue new greenbacks as he sees fit, and followed this with a flood of over a million dollars, which sent up the whole stock market from two to five per cent., making for his friends, who may be informed as to his intentions, enormous fortunes in a day. The New York *Times* says:

"We have already characterized the exercise of this power over the currency by Mr. Boutwell as dangerous. Since the action of the Senate committee, its reptitation is incomprehensible. We cannot conceive of any way in which a secretary, not personally corrupt, could administer a more severe blow to the reputation of the department and to the best interests of the country than by the repeated assertion of so arbitrary a power in the face of the condemnation it has received."

What course will be pursued by Mr. Richardson we are yet to see, as the ruling that the Secretary had the power to inflate the currency at will has been generally attributed to him, we look only for a repetition of the old policy. No man can exercise such powers without injury to some branch of trade and we doubt if any human will withstand the temptation to use his powers for his personal pecuniary profit.

It seems a fit time to ask the question whether the Treasury Department, which was founded solely to manage the financial affairs of the government, is to permanently meddle with the currency and assume to regulate the money market of the whole country.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Noon.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1881		113⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115½	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864		115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116¼	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116½	116¾
10-40s	113¾	113¾
New 5s	113	113½
Gold	112⅝	112⅝
Currency 6s	113¾	113¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112⅝
United States 6s of 1881	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	116¼
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¾
Currency Sixes	113¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by Jay Cook & Co., bankers and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

March 20, 1873.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
Gold	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
Canton						
Western Union Tel	86½	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
Quicksilver	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Pacific Mail	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Wells-Fargo Express		94⅜				
American Express		58½				
United States express		69½				
New York Central	104	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
Erie	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
Michigan Southern	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Illinois Central						
Cleveland and Pitts		86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Chicago and R. I.		89				
Chicago and N. W. pref.						
Rock Island	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
St. Paul	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
St. Paul pref		72	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Wabash	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Wabash pref						
Fort Wayne						
Ohio and Mississippi	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Chicago and Alton	113½		113½			
Chicago and Alton pref.						
Rost. & Hart. and Erie						
Panama						
New Jersey Central						
N. C. and I.	99½		99½		99½	
Hann. Sad and St. Jo		49				
Hann. Sad pref.						
Atlantic Mail						

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY MORNING, March 20, 1873. }

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, March 13	880	4,200	1,600	225	24
Friday, March 14	880	1,200	2,000	18	34
Saturday, March 15	1,000	1,200	1,000	50	
Monday, March 17	680	3,100	1,200	10	
Tuesday, March 18	1,000	1,100	1,000	100	
Wednesday, March 19	980	2,000	3,000	80	
Total	4,040	12,800	10,800	700	58
Average for the week reported	808	2,560	2,160	140	29

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, March 13	1,300	2,400	2,000	60	11
Friday, March 14	1,420	2,400	2,000	240	17
Saturday, March 15	700	3,400	1,200	165	17
Monday, March 17	500	3,400	1,200	105	
Wednesday, March 19	400	2,200	4,200	15	
Total	5,320	14,300	12,000	720	51
Average for the week reported	1,064	2,860	2,400	144	25

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending to-day have been fair. The quality of the cattle is not very good, being composed mostly of common and medium grades of cattle. Trade this week ruled moderately active, the sales amounting to about equally between the York and Philadelphia buyers. Buyers are still complaining about the unsatisfactory condition of the markets East, but with but a moderate supply on sale, and Western markets reported firmer, no alternative was left but to purchase or go home without stock. To this time trade has ruled firm and steady, and from appearances will continue so the balance of the week. So far as we could learn nothing has been sold for a higher figure than $6 62, but, as above noted, the great majority of the cattle are common. We think we are saying a little more of choice shipping stock would sell readily for seven cents. There is a better demand for stock cattle than for a long time. A good many farmers are in the market from all sections of country grazing purposes, and common thin cattle suitable for feeding sell for better figures than heretofore.

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7 00; extra 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 75 to $6 85; extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 25 to $6 50; prime 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 75 to $6 00; prime 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 25 to $5 50; fair 1,000 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $4 75 to $5 00; common $4 00 to $4 25; stockers $4 25 to $4 75; bulls $2 50 to $4 00.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs for the week have been fair. The market on Friday last was active, and sales of prime Philadelphia were made as high as $6 15 per 100 lbs. The market closing in the evening firm. On Saturday trade was not so good, and the market closed weak. On Monday, with fair receipts, another decline was suffered, most of the sales being made at figures nearly ½c lower than ruled on Friday. On Tuesday trade ruled dull not many hogs changing hands, and the market closed dull. To-day there is a fair number of hogs selling, but prices are again off, being now about ½c lower than on last Friday. The feeling is inclined lower, and $5 75 is now the outside price for the best hogs.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, 6 cents; prime Philadelphia, $5 50 to $5 65; prime Yorkers, $5 40; fair, $5 25; rough, $5 10.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep to this time have been fair. The quality with the exception of a drove or two is common, and on this account prime sheep sell more readily and for better prices than relatively the common grades. The offerings are about equal to the demand, and sales are made at about last week's figures. This week the first clipped sheep of the season were on sale. The prices realized were not very good, shippers being afraid to take hold for fear of the weather turning cold, in which case the carcass turns black and is very unsalable. If the weather is cold and warm sheared sheep would be preferred for New York, as on account of the unsettled state of wool butchers are afraid to contract their pelts at the low prices now ruling, and holding back, waiting for shorn sheep to arrive. We are informed by Mr. H. Grisman, a heavy shipper, who is engaged in the wool pulling business, that pulled wool brings as much in Ohio all the time as the same class of wool does in New York. He says that farmers will make more money by shearing, and from this time on he intends to buy nothing but shorn sheep.

PRICES.

Extra 160 lbs, fine wool, $6 75; prime 90 to 95 lbs, fine wool, $6 00 to $6 50; prime 75 to 85 lbs, $5 25 to $5 75.

Horses.

The run of horses continues heavy. The market East is active, and a good many are being shipped. New York and Philadelphia for heavy draft horses, and also for steeters.

Cattle.

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHRY SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
15	15,750	$5 25	15	15,000	$5 00
17	16,320	5 25	13	16,030	5 75
20	18,500	5 00	20	20,100	5 00
2	2,510	5 75	16	13,850	4 25
19	19,950	5 25	18	17,730	4 25
1	1,080	4 00	17	14,450	4 25
20	21,100	5 25	4	4,050	4 50
20	20,660	5 00	1	1,120	5 00
20	20,000	4 00	15	15,720	6 25
1	1,070	6 75	18	18,250	6 25
1	1,040	4 00	15	15,030	5 00
23	28,380	5 70	18	20,240	5 50
20	20,940	5 75	14	18,580	6 00
14	18,360	6 00	1	1,000	5 00
19	18,090	6 00	16	20,250	5 75
2	2,130	6 00	16	21,920	6 62½
20	20,800	6 00	17	21,310	6 00
18	18,740	5 50	13	14,090	5 50
19	19,600	5 50	3	2,260	5 87½
20	20,680	5 50	25	27,320	6 00
1	1,790	4 00	17	18,950	6 62½
20	21,660	5 75	12	14,810	6 62½
20	20,010	6 00	4	1,250	6 00
14	15,050	6 62½	4	4,500	5 00
1	1,290	6 00	1	1,060	4 00
20	21,150	5 25	16	22,260	5 87½

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

48	58,340	$ 85	34	38,810	$ 60
48	58,260	85	37	42,410	6 12½
48	58,260	6 00	18	20,650	6 00
12	13,840	5 60	24	29,630	6 65
12	14,500	5 75	12	15,500	5 50

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

8	9,200	$6 00	44	47,300	$ 13
1	1,060	4 88	18	20,580	5 40
20	101,000	5 25	3	3,000	6 12½
14	62,710	5 80	2	3,190	6 62
12	13,200	5 25	4	on foot	30 00
2	1,940	4 25	16	21,400	6 00
1	15,050	5 75	1	1,060	5 00
1	1,090	6 00	12	14,810	5 75
1	1,090	4 25	15	15,400	5 25
17	20,180	5 80	17	20,110	5 87½
18	19,520	5 80	17	20,110	5 87½
1	1,720	4 50	1	1,150	4 75
2	12,061	5 90	1	1,420	5 00
19	12,950	6 00	1	1,620	6 00
2	2,040	4 00			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

51	65,230	6 00	16	20,500	6 20
42	57,730	5 80	3	2,950	5 50
1	1,110	5 80	3	3,570	5 50
15	18,500	6 25	3	3,041	6 00
16	19,700	5 50	1	1,520	4 00
1 bull	1,010	3 50	2	2,000	4 00
13 cattle	11,110	4 50	23	27,830	6 37½
2	2,000	3 bulls	1	1,490	5 50
1 bull	1,790	4 00			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

104	122,310	$ 6 00	16	19,860	$ 5 87½
63	71,950	5 80	62	70,750	5 87½
19	19,170	5 80	84	96,450	5 87½
34	39,250	5 50	39	42,710	5 87½
18	19,750	5 50	17	18,750	5 87½
44	52,540	5 75	93	11,250	5 87½
8	9,060	5 25	11	10,030	5 87½
144	22,880	5 50	25	3,710	5 87½
36	4,670	5 75	25	15,870	5 87½
62	16,200	5 50	65	11,600	5 87½
8	8,190	5 50	47	11,250	5 87½
13	12,250	5 0	83	11,820	5 87½
1	1,000	5 50	1	1,000	5 87½
130	19,760	5 55	107	24,020	5 87½
24	3,270	5 60	107	24,200	5 87½
2	2,000	5 25	118	21,250	5 87½
153	37,610	5 84	64	11,250	5 87½
1	14,800	5 60	63	13,150	5 87½
82	12,080	5 60	1	1,000	5 87½
144	22,880	5 50	25	3,710	5 87½
36	4,670	5 75	25	15,870	5 87½
62	16,200	5 50	65	11,600	5 87½
8	8,190	5 50	47	11,250	5 87½
13	12,250	5 0	83	11,820	5 87½
1	1,000	5 50	1	1,000	5 87½
130	19,760	5 55	107	24,020	5 87½
24	3,270	5 60	107	24,200	5 87½
2	2,000	5 25	118	21,250	5 87½
153	37,610	5 84	64	11,250	5 87½
1	14,800	5 60	63	13,150	5 87½
82	12,080	5 60	1	1,000	5 87½

Hogs.

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
86	8,600	$5 50	1,780	$ 5 30	
64	6,260	5 50	19,200	5 30	
92	20,730	5 50	20,500	5 30	
16	3,180	5 50	3,150	5 35	
78	18,050	5 50	14,150	5 80	
7	1,060	5 25	6,850	5 80	
41	9,850	5 35	9,100	5 35	
142	13,280	5 40	11,050	5 35	
84	12,770	5 35	20,450	5 87	
98	22,440	5 50	14,150	5 50	
16	3,380	5 40	4,150	5 40	

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

102	20,520	$5 50	19,250	$5 75	
103	19,140	5 30	17,850	5 30	

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

209	40,160	$5 35	20,250	$5 30	
102	24,420	5 30	192	20,000	5 30
87	8,840	5 30	17,360	5 30	
34	7,220	5 80	28,020	6 00	
47	10,070	5 35	9,050	5 35	
25	7,250	4 75	12	1,850	5 35
39	4,270	4 75	12	14,040	5 45
110	19,000	5 40	83	19,250	6 12
119	21,610	5 40	84	19,750	5 87
119	22,890	5 35	118	23,710	5 35
119	22,050	$10 off	118	20,750	5 35
120	26,190	5 50	67	13,010	$10 off
120	14,550	5 50	67	12,180	4 40
120	23,250	5 85	95	24,750	5 87
120	22,810	5 80	140	17,200	5 30
120	22,960	5 75	84	19,200	5 40
203	22,960	5 75	87	8,860	5 75
120	28,350	5 75	53	7,950	5 25
12	2,040	5 25	62	11,350	5 25

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

196	15,860	5 55	83	6,640	5 50
196	16,150	5 87½	56	5,040	5 75
102	18,450	5 80	162	13,320	5 50
196	34,150	5 80	39	3,510	5 50
99	9,260	5 60	281	29,230	5 40
196	19,290	6 00	40	4,220	6 00
68	7,080	6 00			

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHRY SOLD

444	39,960	$ 5 50	447	39,330	$ 5 50

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

85	7,760	$6 00	247	20,670	$4 75
336	29,460	5 87½	96	11,720	6 00
102	18,450	5 80	162	13,320	5 50
196	34,150	5 80	39	3,510	5 50
99	9,260	5 60	281	29,230	5 40
196	19,290	6 00	40	4,220	6 00
68	7,080	6 00			

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196	34,150	5 80	39	3,510	5 50
99	9,260	5 60	281	29,230	5 40
196	19,290	6 00	40	4,220	6 00
68	7,080	6 00			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

167	20,850	$6 10	167	18,111	$5 10
192	16,950	5 80	158	15,600	5 87½
161	15,740	6 50	162	15,900	5 87½
161	15,530	5 50	161	16,100	6 40
179	15,070	5 90	142	14,950	6 40

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, March 20, 1873. }

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists.

Alcohol, 2 12 @ 2 20
Alum, 6 @ 7
Camphor, 1 75 @ 1 78
Cream Tartar, 35 @ 40
Indigo, 75 @ 1 00
Iodine, 3 50 @ 3 60
Morphine, 2 85 @ 2 90
Oil Bergamot, 3 75 @ 4 00
" Castor, 1 70 @ 1 75
" Lemon, 2 25 @ 2 50
" Olives, 2 75 @ 2 87½
" Opium, 3 00 @ 3 25
" Peppermint, 4 50 @ 4 75
" Sassafras, 1 10 @ 1 15
" Vitriol, 3 @ 4
Quinine, 1 00 @ 1 05
Rhubarb, 1 00 @ 1 10
Soda Ash, 4½ @ 5
" Bicarb, 5½ @ 6
" Hyposulphite, 4½ @ 5
" Nitrate, 9 @ 10
" Phosphate, 30 @ 35
" Prussiate, 30 @ 35
Sulphur Flour, 4½ @ 5
Tartaric Acid, 60 @ 65
Vanilla, 3 00 @ 3 50
Zinc, 8 @ 9

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, March 20, 1873. }

REMARKS.—If this is not "vengeance weather" we know not what would be. Yesterday's day was right and clear, the day following wet, dull and cheerless—next day spring like—to-day "dignified, showy and stormy." But March must be pardoned to have its peculiarities, to blow upon which is pleasure. In general way there is a much improved demand for nearly all kinds of produce. Fresh roll butter, suitable for table use, continues in command at higher prices in view of 35c. min. on the market in the country. These prices, it must not be forgotten, are confined to this grade only; retailers will buy nothing else, no matter how low the price, below all second grades of butter. Packers must be sold at reduced prices. Eggs were down some days ago to 18 and 20 cents, to day we have some at quotations. Dried fruit is not moving freely in retail trade for consumption, but large lots of dried apples have been bought here at 4c to go West. Green apples are improving daily in demand prices, as well as quality received. Turnips, parsnips, and all other vegetables are plenty and in very ready market, the mild weather permitting their shipments now. Prime Peach Blow potatoes meet with very ready sale both in sacks and bulk there is some inquiry for country bacon and lard. There is in good demand at somewhat improved prices for good stock.

Following are the receipts of produce since our last:

1,000	bbls. flour,	2,000	bbls. salt,
1,000	bbls. potatoes,	1,000	bbls. lime,
1,000	bbls. oil,	1,000	bbls. coal,
1,000	bbls. whisky,	1,000	bbls. pig iron,
1,000	bbls. nails,	1,000	bbls. glass,
1,000	bbls. bran,	1,000	bbls. middlings,
1,000	bbls. meal,	1,000	bbls. hay,
1,000	bbls. feed,	1,000	bbls. corn,
1,000	bbls. oats,	1,000	bbls. rye,
1,000	bbls. barley,	1,000	bbls. wheat,
1,000	bbls. apples,	1,000	bbls. potatoes,
1,000	bbls. onions,	1,000	bbls. turnips,
1,000	bbls. parsnips,	1,000	bbls. cabbages,
1,000	bbls. beets,	1,000	bbls. carrots,
1,000	bbls. beans,	1,000	bbls. peas,
1,000	bbls. dried fruit,	1,000	bbls. dried apples,
1,000	bbls. dried peaches,	1,000	bbls. dried cherries,
1,000	bbls. dried berries,	1,000	bbls. dried corn,
1,000	bbls. dried beans,	1,000	bbls. dried potatoes,
1,000	bbls. dried onions,	1,000	bbls. dried turnips,
1,000	bbls. dried parsnips,	1,000	bbls. dried cabbages,
1,000	bbls. dried beets,	1,000	bbls. dried carrots,
1,000	bbls. dried peas,	1,000	bbls. dried beans,
1,000	bbls. dried fruit,	1,000	bbls. dried apples,
1,000	bbls. dried peaches,	1,000	bbls. dried cherries,
1,000	bbls. dried berries,	1,000	bbls. dried corn,
1,000	bbls. dried beans,	1,000	bbls. dried potatoes,
1,000	bbls. dried onions,	1,000	bbls. dried turnips,
1,000	bbls. dried parsnips,	1,000	bbls. dried cabbages,
1,000	bbls. dried beets,	1,000	bbls. dried carrots,
1,000	bbls. dried peas,	1,000	bbls. dried beans,

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, March 20, 1873. }

REMARKS.—The market continues dull, with more sellers than buyers. Prices, though no lower, are weak. Crude are nominally as follows: Spot, 6½c; Parker's sales are reported at the following figures, with sales 1,500 barrels at $2 02½, and 1,500 barrels at $2 05. The receipts by river foot up about 20,000 barrels. For prices in other parts of the oil region see dispatches.

REFINED.

The ruling feature of the market was dullness, which has been the case for some time. Standard stands for Eastern shipment and for export at 14½c, and for Western at about 15c. Sales made by carload at 15¾c. Transactions limited.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, Pa., March 20.—The *Courier* says: The market continues steady, with a little stronger feeling at upper end, and closed firm. Sales—

2,000 bbls upper road, to 1st 5	10
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 10
1,000 bbls upper road, buyers' option	2 10
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 15
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 12½
1,000 bbls a lower road, spot	2 12½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 22½
500 bbls Oil City, spot	2 25
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 02½
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 05
500 bbls Parker's, spot	2 02½
500 bbls Parker's, spot	2 05
1,000 bbls Parker's, Fairview Pipe	1 95
500 bbls Parker's, Fairview Pipe	1 90
1,000 bbls Foxburg, spot	2 02½

NEW YORK, March 20.—Crude quiet and refining in buyers' favor; held at 9c. Refined—Sundries quiet and firm for cargoes 19½c. Philadelphia delivery quiet at 20c. Boxing 1½c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Market quiet; S. V. crude 8½c; crude 8½c; refined 20c; naphtha 12½c; benzine 19c; May 19½@19¾c.

OIL CITY, March 20.—Market firm at $2 20@2 25; lower road $2 05; upper road $2 10.

TITUSVILLE, March 20.—Market firm; spot $2 10@2 12½.

ROUSEVILLE, March 20.—Market quiet at $2 10.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 20.—Market dull and unchanged.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

PARKERSBURG, March 20.—Market ranged from 2 02 to 2 05.

OIL CITY, March 20.—Market very quiet at $2 20.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. & W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN RECEIVING, March 19, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Central Ref'g Co.	J P Logan, Phila.	51
Vesta Oil Works	Harting, R & Co, Phila.	100
Braun & Wagner	Waring, R & Co, Phila.	100
L Irwin & Co	Waring, R & Co, Phila.	50
John Spear & Co	Waring, R & Co, Phila.	50
J. Spear & Co.	Chas. Pratt.	100
Total		351

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Jos Bonsall	Monongahela Works	281
N W Stevenson	Sterling Oil Works	280
J H Bradley	Glenside Oil Works	280
W P Bauh	Brilliant Oil Works	280
J Bushnell	Standard Oil Works	1,293
J H Bell	Commercial Oil Works	280
Fisher Bros	American O I Works	999
N W Stevenson	Petrolia Oil Works	280
Jos Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	551
O J Greer	American Oil Works	475
N W Stevenson	Petrolia Oil Works	280
O J Greer	Petrolia Oil Works	474
Jos Bonsall	Keystone Oil Works	471
N W Stevenson	Peerless Oil Works	389
Total		7,244

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Model Oil Works	881	Sterling Oil Works	853
Oleopolis Oil Works	80	Standard Oil Wks	1,293
Brilliant Oil Works	280	Commercial Oil Wks	280
American Oil W	1,439	Petrolite Oil Wks	1,388
Crystal Oil Works	551	Keystone Oil Wks	471
Peerless Oil Wks	389		
Total			6,997

The receipts of crude oil by river will amount to fully 29,000 bbls on the present rise, the great bulk of which goes direct to Parkersburg, W. Va.]

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, March 20, 1873. }

Present prices subject to changes of market without notice:

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, &C.	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fence, and brads	$5 25
8d and 9d nails, fence and brads	5 50
6d and 7d nails, fence and brads	5 75
4d and 5d nails	6 00
3d nails	6 75
2d nails	8 50

FINE BLUED.	CLINCH.
3d	$8 00 Clinch nails $7 00
2d

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Gladstone Cabinet Resume Their Offices.

LONDON, March 21, Evening.—The House of Commons presented an unusual spectacle to-day, in anticipation of an important announcement from Mr. Gladstone, announcing the termination of the Ministerial crisis by his return to office, all the benches were filled with members and the galleries crowded with spectators. Among the distinguished persons present were Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, and Prince Christian. Many members of the House of Lords also attended the sitting. As Gladstone and D'Israeli entered the House loud cheers were successively raised by their respective supporters. When Gladstone rose to make his statement the cheering was repeated, this time from all parts of the chamber. He said he was now able to acquaint the House with the fact that he and his colleagues in office, with Her Majesty's permission, were prepared to carry on the government as before. He explained fully that it was only after the party opposite had condition ally refused to form a Ministry that he and his friends had consented to resume office. Gladstone added that the Queen had given him permission to read an extract from a statement he had made to Her Majesty. It was to the effect that he did not suppose that the efforts of the Conservative party in opposition to defeat the government were made with the deliberate intention of refusing to organize a Cabinet, if it should be required of them, but the summary refusal given, when the occasion arose, he considered not fully in accord with the exigencies of the case, nor with parliamentary usage. The Premier's statement was frequently interrupted by applause, which was loud and long continued.

At the close Disraeli explained the course he had thought proper to pursue since the beginning of the crisis. He confessed that the differences between himself and the Irish Catholics were insurmountable. A new Cabinet would require until Easter to get into working order. Even then it would have to deal with financial estimates made by its predecessor, and would probably be outvoted every night in Parliament. A dissolution of the House had been suggested, but this dissolution? On the opposition benches he heard his friends had difficulty in forming a policy on so short notice, and it was not to be expected that they could appeal to the country without a policy on questions of importance, such as that cut a policy on questions of importance, such as that of the Irish University bill. There were many questions on which it had been impossible to mature a policy, such as that of the Central Asian difficulties, the new rifles introduced into the International law by the Geneva Board, the payment of the indemnity from France, the commercial Treaty with France, and others of equal magnitude. All things considered, he had felt it to be his duty to decline the responsibility of organizing a new government. The Queen herself had urged that course upon him. He had declined to advise such a step, and stated to Her Majesty that, in his opinion, there was no adequate reason for the government to resign, and they might return to office without the slightest loss of honor and to the greatest possible advantage of public interests.

Disraeli closed with the remark that possibly some of his supporters in the House might be dissatisfied, to which there were large cries of "No, no."

The Coal Miners' Riot.

LONDON, March 21.—The riot at Wolverhampton, day before yesterday, was between the coal miners employed in that vicinity. The trouble had been brewing for some days, and culminated in an open conflict. Over one hundred were arrested. There are indications of a renewal of hostilities to-day. The English miners threaten a strike unless the Irish employers are discharged. The shopkeepers of Wolverhampton, anticipating riotous depredations, are closing their doors. Troops are in readiness.

The Trial of Marshal Bazaine.

PARIS, March 20.—The preliminary inquiry in the case of Marshal Bazaine has been concluded. Nothing was decided upon touching the manner and place of the trial or the composing of the tribunal. The friends of the Marshal are not allowed to visit him.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 20.—The Caledonia and Maine have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 20, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾ @92⅞, and for account 92⅝@93. American securities: 5-20s of '62, 93; do. of 1867, 93½@93¾; 10-40s, 92; new 5s, 90¾; Erie Railway 51¾. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £250,000. Reduced patronage 16¾d. Linseed oil £44 10s@£45.

PARIS, March 20. Rentes 55 francs 10 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 20.—Cotton steady; middling upland, 9¾d; Orleans, 9¾d; sales, 14,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; February and March shipments from Savannah or Charleston, 9¼d; from same ports destinable April 9 1-16d. California wheat unchanged; average 10s 6dal1s 8d; club 10s 10dal2s 4d; red spring 10s 6d; red winter 10s 8d. Flour 28s. Corn 35s 9d. Pork 69s. Cheese 78s. Cumberland middlings 57s 6d; short rib middles 58s.

The Bank of England Forgeries—Important Arrest.

NEW YORK, March 20.—George McDonald, who is supposed to be the man who, under the name of Warren, perpetrated the frauds on the Bank of England, was arrested on the steamship Germania this morning, and gold and other property to the amount of thirty thousand pounds sterling found in his possession, seized on behalf of the bank. No bonds of any kind were discovered. The police refuse to show the papers touching McDonald's arrest, alleging that they contain information about others who are implicated in the forgeries, and who are expected to arrive within a few days. It is also stated that papers found on McDonald reveal important matters, and that the persons who are to be arrested have documents on them which will reveal the whole plot and those concerned in it, among them several men of prominence and character in this city, who criminally or innocently helped to shelter the culprit.

McDonald was brought before United States Commissioner Osborne this afternoon. The prisoner asked for an adjournment till Tuesday, which was granted, and he was committed.

The Engineers' Strike Ended.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—The strike on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Missouri Railroad is practically ended. Everything has been quiet to-day, and trains have run without molestations. The company has now over fifty new engineers and freight trains will resume running to-morrow. About forty of the strikers and those engaged in obstructing the road, destroying property and interfering with trains are now in jail at Gallatin, Mo., and will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

R. F. Bailey, from Quincy, Ohio, recently telegraph operator at Lexington Mo., died on a Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad train last night while returning from Texas.

Mrs. Solomon, of Monmouth, Ill., walked off a passenger coach on the Pacific Railroad, near Otterville, Mo., Tuesday night, while the train was in motion, and instantly killed.

The remains of a man were found in a ruined portion of the St. James Hotel, at Montreal, yesterday morning. The body was identified as that of Mr. Blyatt, a traveling agent, who was found on the fifth floor, and had evidently been suffocated.

The New Jersey Senate has indefinitely postponed the Local Option bill by a vote of 19 to 25.

Edward Donnelly was yesterday sentenced to be hung for the murder of Dennis Gallagher on the 27th of September, 1870, at New Orleans.

The body of Mary Pusse, aged sixty-nine, was found yesterday morning lying in the front yard of her residence, New Orleans, supposed to have been murdered for her money.

Joseph F. Randolph, ex-Congressman and ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, died in Jersey City yesterday after a long illness.

Major Stephen A. Webb, formerly of the regular army, son of the late General Webb, of the Revolutionary army, died at Jacksonville, Florida, on the 14th inst.

CITY MATTERS.

Welsh Newspaper Company Organized.

Last evening, at the Lincoln Club Rooms, the stockholders of the new Welsh Newspaper Company met for the purpose of organization. There was a good attendance, and much interest was manifested in the enterprise. After the choice of a Board of Directors, the following officers were elected:

President—Jacob Reese.
Secretary and Treasurer—T. W. Davis.
Solicitor—William Owens.

Among the members of the Board of Directors are the following: Jacob Reese, T. W. Davis, William Owens, Rev. Mr. Thomas, Rev. Mr. Evans, Evan Jones, D. W. Lloyd, D. Mannas, and J. Jones.

The name of the paper is to be the *Wasp, or Press*, and an entire new outfit is to be procured for it.

Attempted Daylight Robbery.

Shortly before noon yesterday, a man entered the office of Daniel Wallace's four warehouse, No. 253 Liberty street, and asked Mr. Lambie, the bookkeeper, to show him some samples of flour. He had hardly finished showing the samples, and started again for the office, when another man approached and asked to be directed to the house of a neighboring citizen. Mr. L. again went to the door and pointed out the required house. At the same moment he was startled by the cry of James McKee, an employee of the place that he had captured a thief. While Mr. Lambie was absent from the office Mr. McKee entered it, and saw a man just in the act of taking the money from the drawer. At once Mr. McKee seized the man on the instant, while the money was still in his hand. The man promptly put the money back, and began to struggle strongly for his release, and finally succeeded in escaping through a rear door leading into an alley. He ran down to the river bank, where he was captured by Officer Tetley. He declined to give his name.

Allegheny Car and Transportation Company.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Allegheny Car and Transportation Company, which appears in another column. The capital stock of the company is $250,000, with privilege of increasing to $500,000, and $156,000 has already been subscribed. It is certain that this will soon be one of the most extensive and best paying manufacturing establishments. The charter privileges are very broad, as many and various, and as a manufacturing enterprise it is one of great need and must be of great benefit to Western Pennsylvania. It has the privilege of a transportation company, a rolling stock company, to buy, build sell or rent, and also to enter upon the manufacture of any article of utility. The transportation business alone is one of the most lucrative, and additional aid in this behalf is much needed. There is also great need of an extensive car works in this neighborhood, and these, with other enterprises of the company, must make this stock among the very best in the market.

Temperance Meeting.

The temperance element of Allegheny held their final meeting for the campaign last evening in Wilson's Hall, in the Diamond. The spacious hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

An organization was effected at eight o'clock by the election of the following officers:

President—Wm. B. Ross.

Vice Presidents—John A. Park, Jr., Dr. O. L. Miller, Jas. B. Herron, James Miller, Esq., Wm. Carson, A. C. Taggart, Prof. S. A. Neale, J. S. Wiggins, Capt. John Robb, Hugh Richardson, Samuel Myer, Capt. John Rodgers, Francis Torrance, Joseph Park, Jas. A. White, Col. John Glenn, Capt. J. W. Kirker, L. H. Eaton, John Ogden, Wm. Brown, James Stewart, Robert C. Totten, T. M. Chandler and Chas. Wootton.

Stirring addresses were delivered by Professor S. A. Neale, John Aston, James A. Mowatt, W. R. Jennings and others. The addresses were well received, the speakers being frequently interrupted with applause.

Death of a Pittsburgher in California.

Information reached the city a few days ago of the death of James McLean, formerly of this city, which took place at Stockton, California, on the 6th inst. The Stockton *Independent* contains a notice of the funeral which was largely attended, deceased having been a prominent and much respected citizen of that place for some years. The funeral was under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, and was also attended by fellow members of the Knights of Pythias and other orders. The paper remarked, says: "Deceased was a California pioneer, having arrived from Mexico in 1846. He went from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Mexico in 1846, and remained through the war. On his arrival in this State he went to Columbia, Tuolumne county, where he resided for a number of years; went to Nevada, and was a member of the first Territorial Legislature, in 1861 he was appointed Brigadier General of the Territory by Governor Nye. He moved from Nevada to Stockton in 1866."

Mr. McLean has relatives, his mother and three sisters, still residing in Pittsburgh.

A SCOUNDREL DETECTED.

A Confidence Game Spoiled and a Fraud Exposed.

Tuesday a well dressed, gentlemanly looking young man, of good address, called at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, and giving his name as S. J. Mitchell, represented that, as a member of the Young Men's Christian Association of Cincinnati, he held a commission to organize kindred associations, or to reorganize such as had from any cause gone out of existence. After fairly introducing himself the stranger went away, but returned in the afternoon, saying that he had lost his pocketbook containing $70 or $75 and two railroad passes. The gentleman with whom he conversed, Mr. H. A. Orr, frankly expressed suspicion that he was not "all right," whereupon Mitchell exhibited virtuous indignation, and spoke of having letters of reference. Mr. Orr desiring to see those letters, he stated they were in his valise, at the Monongahela House. Mr. Orr at once volunteered to go with him there, an obliging disposition Mitchell did not at all relish. On the way to the hotel it was suggested that as he was well known at Cincinnati he might telegraph for relief from his pecuniary strait, owing to the loss of his pocketbook. Mitchell accepted the suggestion, and stepping into the telegraph office sent a message to Cincinnati. At the Monongahela House he requested Mr. Orr to wait for him as he went to his room for the letters of reference. Mr. Orr thought it would be as well to go with him to his room, feeling sure that Mitchell intended to dodge him. In the room, the "confidence man"—for such, it may as well be said here, he proved to be—opened his valise and purposely examined his papers for the letters. Picking up a roll of manuscript, and apparently reading a few lines, he said: "Ah, that is a lecture on a religious subject." Finally he reached the letters at the very bottom. In particular one, purporting to have been written by Mr. H. P. Lood, Treasurer of the Cincinnati Y. M. C. A., Mr. Orr observed that the name Lood was spelled with one "l," and this fact induced him to question his genuineness. Michaels protested again, with assumed indignation, that it was genuine. The visit to the Monongahela House, however, only strengthened Mr. Orr in his suspicion as to the real character of the would-be Christian Commissioner, and reassured him of the propriety of the precaution he had taken to write a letter of inquiry to the Cincinnati Association. This letter Mr. Orr wrote on Tuesday, after the first visit of Michaels.

Wednesday Michaels again appeared at the rooms of the Association, and still protested that he was unjustly wronged, but soon after he called in a messenger appeared with a dispatch fr in Cincinnati to Mr. Orr, in answer to his letter of inquiry. The dispatch was as brief as satisfactory, viz: "Michaels is a fraud." Mr. Orr handed the telegram to Michaels, and its perusal cost him his self-possession. He acknowledged he was a "fraud." Mr. Orr then induced him to writing a full statement of the occurrence, to be compared with the original dispatch, and expressed a willingness, provided it was not intended for punishment, to sign it. Mr. Orr had no conditions to offer, and dispatched a messenger for a policeman. Michaels took courage and refused to sign, but, re-perusing the paper again refused. A policeman appeared, and seeing that he might sign or go to jail quickly concluded to append his signature to the paper setting forth in detail his attempt to obtain money under false representations. He was then allowed to depart.

Michaels is described as about twenty three years of age, with black hair and side whiskers, brown eyes and in stature about five feet eight inches. A letter concerning him, received from Cincinnati yesterday, states that he had been in Prison three or three weeks for obtaining money under false pretenses, and that the returns there he will be arrested for robbing a room in a hotel at Hamilton, Ohio.

ELECTION OVERSEERS.

Appointments by the Court.

We give below the appointments of overseers in the different wards of the two cities, as made by the court for the selection of the Grand and Petit Jurors for each precinct are temperance men and the others opposition.

PITTSBURG.

First Ward—A. E. Wood.
Second Ward—Alex Aiken, R. B. Parkinson.
Third Ward—James McAlister, Jacob Keller.
Fourth Ward—Jas. W. Morgan, Richard Smith.
Fifth Ward—W. M. De amp, James Quinn.
Sixth Ward—I. A. Willis, Jas. Frick.
Seventh Ward—Benjamin Bakewell, Thos. Jeremy.
Eighth Ward—Wm. Shore, Jos. A. Butler.
Ninth Ward—Eli Shaffer, Jos. Hemphill.
Tenth ward—M. McCandless, R. Koenig.
Twelfth ward, 1st precinct—Reese Wallace, James Atkinson.
Twelfth ward, 2nd precinct—W. H. Phipps, John F. Nevling.
Thirteenth ward—Jos E. Dickson, R. J. Atkinson.
Fourteenth ward—Samuel D Baird, Jos. F. Roth.
Fifteenth ward—Thomas Kelley, Henry Dahl.
Sixteenth ward—S. B. McElroy, George Nesthen-Baker.
Nineteenth ward—Oliver Ferson, Henry Menhold.
Twenty-first ward—Henry Burns, Tomas Smith.
Thirty-third ward—Pat. Monaghlin, Richard Jerry.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—George Irwin.
Fourth ward, 1st precinct—A. Beggs.
Ninth ward—Cyrus Hutchinson, Jos. Chiverton.

FIRES YESTERDAY.

Two Frame Dwellings Destroyed.

Shortly after three o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm was struck from box 31, Center avenue, and Kirkpatrick street, caused by the discovery of fire in a frame dwelling owned and occupied by one in the Thirteenth ward. The firemen of that district reached the scene in good time, considering the difficulty of reaching the point, and it was soon evident that two buildings would be lost. The firemen directed their efforts along those lines, and by hard work succeeded in preventing the spread of the flames, and with difficulty they were confined to the two buildings. The dwellings were totally destroyed, but the loss was inconsiderable. The loss on the buildings burned will probably not exceed two thousand dollars, and it is reported they were fully insured. The owners occupied the respective buildings as a machine shop, named Johnston and the other a nailer named Gould. Some of the effects of each were saved. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is said it is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue.

About eleven last night an alarm was sounded from box 35, Washington and Wylie streets, which was caused by the burning of a shed covering a backyard in the rear of No. 1 Boyd avenue, Andrew Sills on Chatham street. The damage was trifling.

Chief Engineer White reports that the nearest fire plug was almost useless, only a trickle of water, and as some time before it could be got at. The law in case of obstructions of fire plugs should be enforced.

About a year ago a building was burned down in the same place.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The fifth performance of the "Black Crook," at the Opera House, was witnessed by another great crowd, last evening. It will be presented again this evening, and for the last time to-morrow.

Aims's American Theater.

The zig-zags and other popular favorites gave a splendid entertainment last night. A similar or better one will be presented again this evening.

Trimble's Varieties.

For variety and merit of programmes, few like theaters in any city can compare with the commodious house on Fifth avenue, one especially evening can always be spent here.

Library Hall.

The audience here last evening was quite large, the bad weather to the contrary notwithstanding. There was quite a number of new songs and acts in the programme, all delightfully rendered. Mr. E. F. Dixey, one of the best comedians living, has his benefit this evening, and deserves a bumper.

Nellson Engagement.

The sale of seats for the engagement of Miss Nellson, commenced at the Pittsburgh Opera House yesterday, and was quite brisk throughout the day. She will undoubtedly play to a full house here as at any point she has visited outside of New York and Boston. The sale will be continued to-day.

Thomas-Rubinstein Concerts.

Those who propose to attend the two concerts to be given by the Theodore Thomas and Rubinstein concert company, at Library Hall next week, should visit Kieber's at once and secure seats, as they are going off rapidly.

The Police at the Election.

Mayor Blackmore has arranged for a double police force to be on duty at each of the election polls today. He has also instructed the police to see that every man who attempts to vote without a right to do so is taken into custody. Those who think that the Local Option law if inforced by the people will be prohibitory, are very much mistaken. A proviso of section three of the Local Option law is as follows:

"That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of licenses to druggists."

Now it is well known that some drug stores are only, what may be called, "genteel" liquor saloons, and it is a well known fact that worse liquor is sold in these places than in ordinary taverns. Under the Local Option law this class of "drug" stores would multiply innumerably, and they would become worse nuisances than the veriest doggery.

And where will any druggist procure good liquors, even for medicinal purposes? Under said law the distiller may not sell, and the wholesale dealer may not sell, so that impure goods will be obtained by druggists in foreign States. No one who knows anything of the trade will deny that under that law, if adopted, whisky can be purchased by drinks and by bottles in almost any drug store, and people will be entirely unable to procure pure liquors for medicinal purposes.

Lippincott's Keystone Soda Fountains.

In the above named apparatus the wants of the trade have been carefully studied, and we now present an apparatus in which purity, strength and durability are combined with elegance of workmanship and elegance of design. Before purchasing, please call and examine our samples, or send for catalogue. We are able to present many new and elegant designs, and this season have many novel features to produce never before brought out. We also deal in every article appertaining to the business, more specially a full line of extra choice fruit essences of the following flavors, in pound bottles, at low prices:

Vanilla,	Raspberry,	Ginger,
Lemon,	Pineapple,	Sarsaparilla,
Strawberry,	Orange,	Fruit Acid,
Orgeat,	Sherbet,	Peach,
Nectar,	Hock,	Rose,
Coffee,	Chocolate,	Blackberry.

In an effort to produce an attractive apparatus, we have not lost sight of the essentials of first class good apparatus—212 purity of production. This has had our closest attention. Every part coming in contact with soda water or syrups is thoroughly coated with pure silver or block tin. Don't forget to call at McCormick & McKennan's drug store, No. 85 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Passage to Europe.

Mr. Thomas H. Rattigan, 47 Smithfield street, between Third and Fourth avenues, is offering extra inducements to parties wishing a sea voyage. He represents five different lines, and can book parties to and from the World's Fair at Vienna at exceedingly low figures. Give him a call before going elsewhere.

Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds

and other marketable securities wanted in exchange for city and county bonds, paying the accrued interest. Exchange made on the most favorable terms. Full information furnished on application to Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Bond Broker, 116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

To Investors.

To those who wish to re-invest coupons or dividends and those who wish to increase their income from bonds already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the city and county bonds about twelve for sale by Luther S. Kauffman, stock and bond broker, 116 Smithfield street. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange on most favorable terms.

New Ready.

Spring overcoats, our own New York, Broadway, spring shapes and shades, at Nutting's, 42 and 44 Sixth street.

7 to 12 Per. Cent.

We make a specialty of County, City and School District Bonds, guarantee legality of all bonds sold, collect the coupons without charge, or take same as so much cash on sale.

The attention of investors is especially directed to these very desirable securities. Full information furnished on application to Luther S. Kauffman Stock and Bond Broker, 116 Smithfield street.

Ten Per Cent.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

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SECOND PAGE.—Decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on the Local Option question.—Man and Wife, an Interesting Case in a Chicago Court.—A Boy of the Period.—McClure's Remedy.—Probable Piracy.—A Man Bird.—State News.—Ohio News.—Personal.—General and Particular, and other Matters Editorial and Selected.

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TERMS OF THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.—One copy one year $4.00; five copies each $3.75, ten copies each $3.50, twenty copies each $3.40, fifty copies each $3.25. Single copies in wrappers for mailing 8 cents. Specimen copies sent free. Address, the COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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MARRIED:

HASLETT—MCDONALD—On Wednesday evening, the 19th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. H. Gil, assisted by Thomas Spe ial, D. D., Rev. JOHN HASLETT, of Wheeling, W. Va., to Miss MAGGIE, only daughter of Hugh McDonald, Esq., all of Allegheny City.

DIED:

MCCLURE—On Thursday, March 20th, 1873, at 11 o'clock, P. M., ANNIE, wife of Dr. DAVID H. MCCLURE, in the thirty ninth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Kennett Square, Delaware county, on SATURDAY, March 22d, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COOPER—At the Mt. Pleasant Military Academy, Sing Sing, New York, on Thursday morning, March 20th, 1873, Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES M. COOPER, in his 65th year.

BLAIR COOPER, son of the late Colonel James M. Cooper, of Allegheny City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Schenck's Pulmonic Candy,

Embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Mandrake Syrup, a double re paration of fresh roots in concentrated confections. Its medicinal properties combine effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, &c. It is the most pleasant remedy for children, and can be taken by all Druggists and Dealers. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia. MWF

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GRAND
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A GRAND BALLET. FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY. THE HEIDELBERG TWELVE. Extensive and Costly Wardrobe. GRAND SCENIC EFFECTS. GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATIONS.

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In their original Comic Pantomime entitled TOT; and all the old favorites remain.

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FOUR GRAND PERFORMANCES
Of her Original and World Renowned Character of
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UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
On which occasion Mr. G. C. HOWARD will appear in his original Character of ST. CLAIR. The Great Child Actress, LITTLE ALICE NEWMAN, as EVA, and a full Dramatic Company.
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LOCAL OPTION.

Alleged Reasons AGAINST LOCAL OPTION ANSWERED.

TO THE ELECTORS OF Allegheny County, PITTSBURGH, AND ALLEGHENY CITIES.

During the discussion of this question prohibition is professed as to ale hoic liquor, many alleged reasons have been offered, by interested liquor traffic men, in support of re-tabling the licensing system, and against Local Option," and in the decision under it prohibiting the common sale of intoxicating drinks. Every one of these alleged reasons have been again and again refuted to the satisfaction of every candid mind,